SEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE SATURDAY, DROKENBERR

THE DOOMED CAPITAL.

GANS - THEIR PLANS DERANGED BY THE FRENCH ATTACK ON VILLIERS - DESPERATE VALOR OF THE SAXONS-THE PRENCH DRIVEN RACK-WHAT WAS GAINED BY THE BESIEGED. a parties of the following disputch was published yesterday. IN TALEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1870. E TRIBUNE's special correspondent at the headters of the Saxon army at Champs telegraphs

tions numbered but 10,000 men. They ocd positions at Noisy Le Grand, Champs, netz, a Prussian officer. The Würtembergera an and in their vicinity was a brigade of the from various other portions of the same corps. was commanded by Gen. Von Fransecky, who however, as regarded the Saxons, by Prince

entingent force supported the Würtember the Saxons had no backing but their own In all, the German troops engaged and imstely supporting amounted to 22,000 men. ms, had been detailed for an offenmovement, and the programme was greatly ested by the unexpected counter-offensive next of the French projected against Villiers, ith hopes of ultimately breaking through the s serrounding them. It thus happened each out of Brie and Champigny, the French simultaneously pouring out to take Villiers.

the battle raging flercely over the broken to the south-west of that village. It was in and these villages, Brie, Villiers, and Chamthat the bloody drama was enacted lay before yesterday. When the curtain on that drama the Saxons stood in spite of all the reach troops and forts could do to dislodge

Bue and Champigny, lying close under the Negent, and the strongly armed eartht haisonerie, on the verge of the forest of

d that passes through Neisy, the south Marne is low, with a gradual rise, furbeconsiderable rectangular depressions. hes Noisy and looks southward, he sees and athwart the thick part of the loop a broad, flat space, effering a favorable tary evolutions. From this plain toe rises gradually a low but shaggy vered chiefly with copse-woods and This elevation is not continuous to Vilcause the trivial hollows that occur a road to Noisy. The general tendency is, neverrd, so that the table-land at the back of lies is higher than any ground bethe plain. The ridge, therefore, though hedges and brushwood, would form no position for resistance to a force which, having the obein should attempt to carry it, if not swept by the direct fire from Fort Nogent by rame, and enfiladed at longer range, but still ly, by batteries on Mount Avren.

PLUSSIAN DASH INTO BRIE. had crossed the river at 9 o'clock, Noisy was an gible point from which to observe operations. w there was a shower of slates as a shell crashed such a roof, lifting the solid rafters as if they we laths; now half the side of a house went down dily as some huge projectile struck and crushed it. waitied with Noisy the attentions of the French offeries, and Brie is more open to attack. The 107th Reciment had reade a dash into Brie out of Rosny if in the merning, and I wondered much how it of fired with thein-hard enough, no doubt-but ould they hold the place under such ding-dong peltast By 10 o'clock the question was resolved. First the a drove of French prisoners, red-broeched wains, up toward Noisy, along the slight shelter fooled by the road: then Saxon soldiers and more risiners; and finally, the bulk of the 107th in very we order, making the most of the few opportunities wester. It was not a pleasant way to traverse. ta fired havily on captors and captured alike. for than one Frenchman was slain by missiles from

at the struckling columns came up, I learned that the both, in a round ruth in the morning, had surused the eccupiants of Brie, some asleep, others frinking cetice. There was a triffing resistance. Serry 100 priceners were taken, including eight faces. The reason for relinquishing Bric was that the terrible, persistent fire from the forts rendered I musty nationally. What this advantage reprewated was simply that Brie gave the French a footthe sec to speak, on the Saxon mainland, while larg. The object of the day on the side of the was to disledge the French from Brie and This task fell to the lot of the Saxons, mbet seen, and a brigade of the Second Corps. mismen looked like stordy fellows, anything fed. They were hearty and good to fight. I and from the expressions of a sergeant. He bade of acroing, and told me cheerily that if any deland in the anticipation of the speedy capiion of Paris he was extremely out in his reckoning food was pleatiful. He said, with a laugh, that be made was "sorties every day, in every di-The prisoners were escorted back to thelles, where, later in the day, I saw them peaned a the yard of the town-ball.

A TRENCH DEMONSTRATION. 5. an eminous sight met my eye in another the disaster as I perced through a loophole I had sonbirel there. On the gradual slope of the further of the Marce, under the wing of Fort Nogent, when the property of the prope Screen had sprong up by magic. Now they stood the chains up as the fronts of battalions balted. there was a slow movement forward as the bad the column dipped out of sight between the Mage of Negent and the river. Then there seemed a final full. The dense masses stood, their biomets glittering m the sun, as if the men had out for a spectacle.

but like by little there was a gradual trickling wn to the hight of the river between Nogent ted Brie. There was a railway bridge (the hasmont Enlway)-a lofty viuduet-but a gap me arch had rendered it uscless. Presently, on a plain to the south of Brie, a knot of red-breeches segme visible that grew denser and denser every Meaning Simultaneously, the whole sprang into the From the farm-buildings about Le Tremblay. Army of the Loire, which is divided into three corps.

from St. Maur and Joinville, there poured out vast bodies of French troops, deploying at double-quick.
The line seemed to extend right athwart the neck of the loop of the river.

THE FRENCH PLAN DEVELOPED. At Champigny, I am informed, that Wirtembergers, after desperate fighting, had driven the French out not long after 8 o'clock, to be in turn subjected to violent attack and partial expulsion. The sharpshooters dashed into the thicket, lining the foot of the rising ground, and scrambled through. The troops behind them followed—a serried column. Whence had they come? They had crossed during the night and occupied the loop. Their bridges must have been between Joinville and Nogent; and the nullification of Brie enabled the utilization at a later hour of a bridge between Brie and the railway

The Bois de Grace, lying in front (south) of Champs, afforded favorable cover for a detour into the rear of Villiers, which, evidently, was the point for which the French advance was intended. Their force-I refer exclusively to that section of it that threatened Villiers-must have been at least 20,000. How large was the force with which the Witriembergers had to deal toward Champigny, I had no means of ascertaining. In those dense columns standing in support under Nogent, there could not have been less than 20,000. There were 20,000 of the left advance, with whom 10,000 Saxons had to cope-not with them alone, but with those terrible projectiles, a storm of which incessantly clashed into the upper ground where Villiers stands, and into the

The French skirmishers were thrown out with as much regularity as if the day's work had been but a peaceful parade. The forces were deployed with surprising rapidity and apparent discipline; but there appeared considerable looseness in their formation; a total want of intervals, and, indeed, in places an overlapping of battalions. Had there been thing else for the Saxons to do but to repulse an esault on Villiers directed solely against it, the task would have been comparatively simple and not very sanguinary, notwithstanding the artillery fire by the French. But the advance, threatening, as it did, in the evolution by which it was deployed, to sweep right on, overlapping Villiers, up the space between that place and Noisy, and so to get through upon Champs, called for other tactics. Villiers could only serve as a position on which to lean the Saxon left; it became necessary to meet the French in the open

THE FRENCH ADVANCE CHECKED. From behind Villiers several (German) regiments came out to the right of the brow of the hill under the shell-fire. As the French came up the gentle aclivity, the guns of the forts continued playing without interruption. So narrow was the margin between the combatants that I question much whether a shell or two did not fall in the French ranks. I stood by the 108th Regiment as it quitted a position in which it had found some shelter. Two lieutenants gayly shook hands with a hussar aid-decamp who had just rode up with an order, as they passed him to go out into the battle. On went the regiment in dense columns of companies, shells now crushing into the ranks, now exploding in the in-

The line was formed, rear files closing up at the double-quick, and in a twinkling less than 50 yards separated the combatants. Then came a volley, then sharp firing by file, and the French broke and gave ground, only to get back to the next dip of the ground, to let the guns of the fort go to work again. The Saxous had to find what cover they might. When the regiments came back-they had not been gone 20 minutes-85 officers out of the 45 had gone down. Neither of the blithe lieutenants were to the fore. Now there came a luil in the musketry fire, as a few moments before there had been a lull in the cannon. The Saxons could not get their artillery into action with advantage. The ground itself was unfavorable, while the fire from the forts must have speedily silenced their field guns: therefore this great advantage was lost to

All this took place before noon. After a little time the artillery fire from the forts slackened considerably. The French infantry made no demonstration. On the German left, however, about Chainpigny, it was evident that hard fighting was going on. About one o'clock the French made another ad-

vance, having received considerable reënforcements. The Saxon infantry confronted them with the old result, but a different policy was this time adopted. It was plain that the only escape from the thunderbolts of the forts lay in getting at close quarters with the French infantry, unless, indeed, a retrograde movement was to be made, and that was not to be thought of. So when the French fell back, the Saxons followed on, as if they would settle the question with the bayonet's point. It was the old cry, Vorwarts, immer vorwarts," but the vorwarts was

What happened in the next hour I could only guess, by the constant crackling of small arms. The forts onfined themselves, apparently for the chief part, to firing into and over Champigny and Villiers. At length the French were slowly and stubbornly falling back across the north side of the neck of land, the Saxons purhing them hard; the French ever and anon rallying. On this position of the plain, south of Brie, there was a prolonged struggle. The Saxons were striving to get at and cut the pontoon bridge; but this became an impossibility when Fort Nogent went to work again with the frightful accuracy of which the short range admitted. The combatants parted about 3 o'clock, both sides falling back. The fire of the fort continued some little time longer.

THE RESULT AND THE LOSSES. What shall I say of the result? Not much have the Saxons gained. Was there much to gain ? The Würtembergers hold one end of Champigny. Brie stands empty and desolate; there were French in it this morning; later, there were Saxons. That is all. But look at the bloody side of the picture. The number dead I cannot ascertain, but the German wounded were over 1,000. The French, if they lost fewer killed and wounded, lost 1,000 prisoners. Had it been possible for the Saxons to hold Brie, the French advance would have been impossible; its lanking fire would have prohibited breasting the slope toward Villiers. The French had a mitraillense somewhere in the plain. At any rate, the day's work was the final failure of the French hopes. The German line stood everywhere unbroken. Paris was no more free than before.

LATEST FROM PARIS-NO MILITARY OPERATIONS OF IMPORTANCE-NEWS OF THE DEFEAT OF PALADINES SENT IN BY VON MOLTKE-CHANGES IN THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

Tours, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1879. A dispatch from Le Mans to-day says a balloon has arrived from Paris with news from the capital to the night of the 6th. No reilitary operations of importance had occurred since the 3d. Gen. Trochu had received a letter from Gen. Von Molke announcing the defeat of the Army of the Loire, and offering safe conduct to such parties as might be designated to verify the news. The offer was refused by the Government, who at once issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, giving information of the proposition of Ges. Von Molike and their reply thereto; and saying that, "even if the statement were true, they would still have the right to expect a great movement of the nation to their resistance, and will continue the combat." When the balleon started, firing was is and south of

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

under the command of Gens. Bourbaki, Chauzay, and Billot. THE RECENT PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

A DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM-THE CAP-TURES AT ORLEANS-MANTEUFFEL'S SUC-BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 9, 1870.

A dispatch from King William to Queen Augusta confirms the report that 10,000 prisoners, 77 cannon and four gunboats were captured at Orleans. The King adds:

"Von Tivesten has carried Gidy, Janvey, and Prints by storm, and Manteuffel occupied Rouen after victorious encounters. Goeden now holds the city. Eight heavy guns were found in the intrench-

A telegram from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin states that the loss of the Mecklenburg troops in the battles from the 2d to the 4th of December was 3,200. The enemy lost 2,000 killed and 1,400 prisoners.

DOUBTFUL FRENCH REPORTS. FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE-A PRUSSIAN REGIMENT DESTROYED AT BELFORT.

Tours, Priday, Dec. 9, 1870. Montargis, in the Department of Loiret, has been evacuated by the Germans, and the Army of the Loire has again started on a forward movement.

Advices have been received from the garrison of Belfort to the 6th. The siege was advancing vigorously. The Prussians had attempted to storm the place, but were beaten off. One of their regiments was entirely cut to pieces in the attack.

THE BROKEN CABLES.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO REPAIR THEM-GREAT ACCUMULATION OF DISPATCHES-AD-VANCE IN THE TARIFF OF PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 9, 1870. To the Associated Press: All efforts to repair either of the broken cables have thus far been unsuccessful. Such efforts will be continued whenever and so long as the state of the weather will permit. The probabilities of success are, however, much less at this season of the year than in the Summer. There is now an accumulation of business at each end of the remaining cable equal to its capacity during an entire day of 24 hours, making 48 hours in all. This accumulation is the result of only four days' business. It is plain, therefore, that measures must be promptly taken to diminish the volume of business, or the usefulness of the cable will be seriously impaired, if not wholly destroyed. In the decisio to which we have arrived in this emergency, we have not been influenced merely by a desire to increase the revenues. We have no right to discriminate between our customers and to decide whose messages are important and whose are not. The offerings being in excess of our capacity to transmit, there seems to be no other course open except to increase the tariff. Therefore, on and after Monday next, the 12th

inst., the tariff on all messages between New-York and Great Britain and France will be: For a message not exceeding ten words, \$15, gold; for each additional word, \$1 50. Messages for the press, in plain language, conveying general and political news for publication, will be forwarded at one-half of above rates. All messages will be limited in length to 50 words.

By order of the Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, the French Cable Company, and the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Peter Cooper. graph Company.

OFFICIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE. ABSTRACT OF DISPATCHES BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE U. S. MINISTERS IN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Accompanying the President's Message to Congress was a mass of documents from the Department of State, including corre spondence of United States Ministers in Europe on the Franco-German war, from which the following points

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. Acting Secretary of State Davis, on Sept. 6, telegraphed

"If the Provisional Government has actual control and possession of power, and is acknowledged by the French people so as to be, in point of fact, the de facto Government, of which you will be able to decide by the time this reaches you, you will not hesitate to recognize it." On the same day, Assistant Secretary Davis tele

graphed:

"It appearing by your last dispatch that the new Government is fully installed, and that Paris remains tranquil, you will recognize it as soon as the situation, in your judgment, shall justify it, and tender the congratulations of the President and people of the United States on the successful establishment of a Republican Government."

On the 7th of September, Davis further telegraphed: On the 7th of September, Davis further telegraphed:

"Berthemy asks, under instructions from Favre, whether the public sentiment in America has changed since the change of Government in France, adding, on his part, that antil now, the public press in this country has expressed strong sympathy with Germany. I replied: The Government maintains a strict neutrality, and will continue so to do: that he cannot wonder the people have little sympathy for a dynasty which countrananced giving aid to the Rebeis during our war, and tried to establish a monarchy on our Southern borders; that, in my judgment, the feeling to which he alluded was not against France or the French people, of which he is as competent to judge as 1; and that the disposition of this Government is shown in the order of the President already given to recognize the new Government."

FRENCH ACKNOWDEDGMENTS FOR RECOGNITION. FRENCH ACKNOWDEDGMENTS FOR RECOGNITION.

Washburne, under date of Paris, September 7, in formed Secretary Fish as follows:

Washbirne, under date of the action of the date of the Albert and the follows:

"About 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday, M. Jules Favre called upon me in person to thank my Government, in the name of that of the National Defense, as well as in his own behalf, for its prompt recognition of the Republic, and the tender of its felicitations. He again desired that I should transmit to the President and Cabinet at Washington the profound acknowledgments of the Government of the National Defense.

"I then communicated the dispatch of Mr. Davis in relation to his conversation with M. Berthemy, which I had just received. M. Favre smiled at the aliusion to the attempt of the Emperor to found a monarchy on the Southern borders, and replied that nothing could be more satisfactory than Mr. Davis's telegram. It was all he could desire. He then said be had answered my letter of the day before, and that it would be sent to use in the course of the afternoon. It was duly received, and I have the honor to send herewith a copy of it in the original French, together with a translation thereof."

EFFORTS FOR PEACE. EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

On Sept. 9, Secretary Fish telegraphed to Ministe Washburne:

Washburne:

"The request of Favre, to instruct you to join the other

"The request of reace, received. It is not the policy
or the interest of the United States to act jointly with
European Powers on European questions. I have instructed Bancroft to ascertain whether Germany deserves
the good offices of the United States, but not to tender
them without the assurance that they will be accepted.
The Precident strongly desires to see peace restored
between the two great Powers now at war, with each of
whom the United States has so many traditions of
friendship."

Secretary Fish, in subsequent dispatches to Washburne compliments him on his prudent and discreet conduct, which has received the approbation of the President. UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY.

On the 4th of October, Fish wrote Washburne : On the std of October, Fish wrote Washburne:

"This Government desires and intends to maintain a state in the state of the state in the powers now unfortunately engaged in war. It desires also to extend to both the manifestation of its friendly feeling in every possible way, and will allow to the vossels of war of each Power, equally the hospitality of its ports and harbors for all proper and friendly purposes."

GEN. LEE WANTED IN PRANCE. Minister Molley wrote Socretary Fish, Aug. 17, that of the 9th he sent a telegram in these words:

the 9th he sent a telegram in these words:

"It is an authentic fact that the French Government telegraphed to London yesterday to know if Gen. Lee is here, or whether he is expected. The supposition is that a military command is to be offered him. I am not aware that Gen. Lee is in London, or that he is expected here. The fact, however, that the French Government anould show such anxiety to obtain military talent from so distant a quarter, would seem to argue some want of confidence in the government of their armies."

AMERICAN CHERENATION REQUESTED. AMERICAN INTERVENTION REQUESTED.

Secretary Pish, on September 9, telegraphed to Min the United States to join with other Powers in an effort for peace. It has been the uniform policy, and is the true interest, of the United States not to join the European Powers in any interference in European questions; yet the President strongly desires to see the war arrested, and the blessings of peace restored. If German also desires to have the good offices of the United States interposed, the President will be glad to contribute all the sid in his power to secure the restoration of peace between the two great Powers now at war, and with whom the United States has so many traditions of riendship. Ascertain if North Germany desires such offices, but without making the jender thereof, unless assured that they will be accepted?"

On September II, Minister Bancroft telegraphed Secre-

On September 11, Minister Bancroft telegraphed Sec

On the 30th of September the Secretary of State wrote

Mr. Bancroft:

"The reasons which you present against American in tervention between France and Germany are substantially among the considerations which determined the President in the course and policy indicated to you in the cable dispatches from this office on the 9th inst., and it rejecting all idea of mediation, unless upon the joint request of both of the warring powers. It continues to be the hope of the President, as it is the interest of the people of this country, that the unhappy war in which France and North Germany are engaged should find an early end. This Government will not trespass any opinion as to the terms or conditions upon which a peace may or should be established between two Governments equally sharing its friendship; but it is hoped that the prolongation of war may not find its cause either in extreme demands on one side or extreme sensitiveness on the other side. So far as you call consistently and without my official interposition of advice or of counsel, it is hoped you will lose no proper opportunity to indicate the wishes and hopes of the President and of the American people as above represented, and to contribute what you may to the presentation of such terms of peace as beaft the greatness and the power which North Germany has manifested, and as shall not be hamiliating or derogatory to the pride of the great people who were our earliest and best ally." PYRING THE PROPERTY OF VENTRALA

On the 28th of October, Fish wrote Bancroft as follows:
"Sin: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispateh of the 5th inst., No. 147, in which, referring to my letter of the 22d of July last to Baron Geroit, you state that Mr. Deibruck informs you that, when the time shall come for negotiating a peace with France, one of the conditions to be proposed and insisted on will be the recognition of the principle of exempting private property on the high scas from seizure. You inquire whether you will be authorized to propose, on your part, a recognition, in the pending treaty, relating to consulcitips and inheritances between the United States and the North German Union! In reply, you are informed that you are authorized to obtain the recognition of the principle of the exemption of private property of citizens or subjects of either of the two parties from capture on the high sease by either privateers or public vessels of the other." A PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIAN REGULATIONS.

ing to Mr. Bancroft :

ing to Mr. Bancroft:

"SIR: The refusal of the German authorities at the investment of Paris to allow the United States Minister there to send a measurement of London with a pouch with dispatches from his legation, unless the contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be regarded as an erroreous proceeding which cannot be acquiesced in by the Government. Blockade both by sea and land is a military measure for the reduction of an enemy's fortress by prepouch should be unscaled, must be regarded as an erroneous proceeding which cannot be acquiesced in by the Government. Blockade both by sea and land is a military measure for the reduction of an enemy's fortress by preventing the access of reilef from without, and by compelling the troops and inhabitants to surrender for want of supplies. When, however, the blockaded fortress happens to be the capital of a country, where the diplomatic representative of a neutral State resides, has the blockading force a right to cut him off from all intercourse by letter from the outer world, and even with his own Government? No such right is either expressly recognized by jubble haw or is even alluded to in any treaties on the subject. The right of a legation, however, is fully acknowledged, and as incident to that right the privilege of sending and receiving measures. This privilege is acknowledged in unqualified terms. There is no exception to reservation looking to the possibility of a blockade of a capital by a hostile force. Although such blockade of a capital by a hostile force. Although such blockade are not of frequent occurrence, their lability to happen must have presented itself to the minds of the writers on public law; and if they had supposed that the right of sending measengers was merged in, or was subordinate to, the behingerent rights of the assailant, they certainly would have said so. Indeed, the rights of legation, under such circumstances, must be regarded as paramount to any belligerent right. They ought not to be questioned or curtailed, unless the attacking party has good reason to believe they will be abused, or unless some military necessity, which, upon proper statement, must be regarded as obvious, shall require the curtailment. The condition upon which the sending of measured as obvious, shall require the curtailment. The condition upon which the sending of measurements was offered, was humiliating, and could not be accepted by any diplomatic agent with any self-respect. The correspondence betwee

Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister to Paraguay, applied for a permit to take him through the hostile lines to Asundon, his destination. The application, though at first rejected, was ultimately granted. Application was subsequently made for leave for Gen. McMahon, his successor, to pass the same lines, and for the vessel which carried him to bring back Mr. Washburne. This also, though at first refused, was ultimately granted. There is reason to believe the course taken by this Government on these occasions was approved by other Governments. It is probable that other Governments would sanction the claim of the United States in this case.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO PRINCE GORTSCHA-

THE RUSSIAN DEMAND CONCEDED. The Austrian dispatches in reply to Prince Gortschakoff's note have been made public. They con

dist of two documents dated Nov. 16, the first of which as reported by telegraph, argues mildly against the justice of the course pursued by Russin; the second is of a much more important character, as will be seen by the following extracts. On the Black Sea question, Count

Beaut writes:

"After communicating the note of Oct. 31, to which my dispatch of this date replies, the Russian Envoy read me some passages of another dispatch from his Cabinet, relative to the same affair, of a more confidential character. In these extracts, Prince Gortschakoff, appealing to our sentiments of amity for the Russian Court, expresses the hope that we will be the more disposed to regard favorably his determination to remove the stipulations regulating the neutrality of the Black Sea, because our Government had itself, in January, 1867, taken the initiative in a proposal to free Russia from the restrictions imposed upon her."

Court Remst complains that Russia did not accept his

Count Boust complains that Russia did not accept his

Count Benst complains that Russia did not accept his proposal, and proceeds:

"I observed to M. Novikone (Russian Minister at Vienna) that the measure proposed by the Austrian Cabinet was not calculated to be attended with the dangerous consequences which may result from the Execution of the Russian Government. By clearing in presence of all Europe the withdrawal of the Interdiction which impedes the development of her naval forces in the Blick cas, Russian would regal the position to which she is entitled in that quarter, without giving any reason for alarm. It is not so at present. The step just taken cannot fail to excite the most serious inquietudes. In Western Europe it has already produced an irritation very prejudical to the interests of peace; while in the Levant this effort of Russia to do justice to herself will be regarded as evidence that the has judged this a favorable time to undertake the settlement of what is called the Eastern question. The ardent imaginations of the Christian people of these countries will be actively stimulated by this measure. The imposing example of a nation whose prestige is so great in help eyes will, we fear, be regarded as justifying all kinds of actitation and violence.

"The Russian Chancellor should not feel that we are in-

eyes will, we fear, be regarded as justifying all kinds of agitation and violence.

"The Russian Chancellor should not feel that we are indifferent in this matter, and not be astonished that we regard very seriously the surprise which he has caused in the political world. We see, in the attitude assumed by the St. Petersburg Cabinet, not a direct menace to Europe, but an unfortunate cause of inquietnde, which places her repose and serenity in peril.

"I have never concealed my conviction that the transactions of 1856 have placed Russia, as regards the Black sea, in an undigmified position for a great Power, by restricting the part she is entitled to assume in waters laving her own sheres, and I can add that I have never failed to endeavor to induce other courts to share in my opinion. I am therefore the more pained to see the Imperial Government have recourse to a means of redressing its grievances that seems to me, in all respects, unhapping chosen."

A HUSBAND MURDERED BY HIS INSANE WIFE CHICAGO, Dec. 9 .- At Cottage Hill Station, CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—At Cottage Hill Station, about 15 miles from this city, on the line of the North-Western Railroad, James Snow was murdered by his wife on Wednesday night. Mrs. Snow has been affected by insanity, and last Summer she was seen away for treatment. Some time afterward she was returned to her home, evidently much improved, but on Wednesday last she acain showed symptoms of insanity. Mr. Snow laid down on a lounge near her apartment at night, intending to watch her, but fell asleep. About midnight Mrs. Snow arose and boat her husband's skull in. Her son, age about 25, was awakened by the noise of the lows and the groans of his father, and on rushing into the room, Mrs. Snow exclaimed, "I have done the deed!"

WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE OPENING OF THE FORTY-SECOND CON-GRESS IN MARCH—THE ENGLISH MISSION AC-CEPTED BY GEN. SCHENCK—THE CENSUS RE-TURNS STILL INCOMPLETE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9, 1870. There is a good deal of interest felt here on the subject of a repeal of the law requiring Congress to assemble on the 4th of March, and several bills have already been introduced to repeal the law during the present session, so as to delay the meeting of the XLIId Congress until next December. There is strong opposition on the part of the shrewdest Republicans to these bills, and, from an imperfect count, it seems probable that the law will stand, for political reasons. These reasons are founded in the fact that an attempt has been made, and is making, to disorganize the Republican party, and, by a coalition of formers," or diesatisfied Republicans, secure the organization of the next House by electing a compromise Speaker, and thus divide the Committees and control the business of the House. The Republicans, or a majority of them, will oppose the repeal of the law question, because they prefer to meet the sangest Revenue Reform and its supporters at once, instead of waiting nine months for their plans to develop, and trusting to the uncertainty which the long delay would occasion. Soveral of the State elections will occur during the intervening time, and the Republi-cans are sure of being able to defeat any coalition, if the XLIId Congress assembles on the 4th of next March, and thus secure a straight Republican organization, but they argue that State interests and possible complications may arise from delay which might greatly embarass them. It is thought that the Democrats to organize as strong an opposition as possible. It is not probable that the repeal bill will pass the House, but, in any event, the Senate is reasonably sure of insisting upon retaining the law, to provide against any emergency

which may arise.

The subject of the English mission is no longer in doubt. There is the highest authority for stating that the mission was formally tendered to Gen. Schenck, and that he has accepted it. The time of his departure for England has not yet been fixed, but it is believed he will sail within three weeks. His appointment will be officially promulgated in a short time, when his name will be sent to the Benste for confirmation. The President several weeks ago, during Gen. Schenck's visit to this city, asked him if he would accept the appointment, and it was only within a fortnight that he decided to accept, and he has so informed the President,

The Census returns are still incomplete, though full ready for publication as soon as they can be proved by counting three times in the office here. The returns from some portions of the South have been greatly delayed by attacks on the Deputy-Marshals, some of whom, especially when they have been negroes, having been driven out of their districts. The Marshal to whom had been four mouths in collecting his statistics, lost them all by flood in the Arkansas River, and was obliged to return and do his work a second time. Gen. Walker is doing everything in his power to hurry up the returns. No querum of the Special Committee on the decline of American Commerce was present at the meeting ap pointed for to-day. It now seems probable that a conference will take place between the Chairmen of the Ways and Means, Commerce, and Special Committees, and that they will agree upon the nature of the bill to be introdu-ced, and to which committee its charge shall be given. The matter will not be brought before the Heuse nutil after the holidays, when a strong lobby of steamship owners and others is expected here from New-York.

The friends of Senator Conkling wish it to be understood that he had no knowledge that his name was to be used in connection with the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Republican caucus yesterday, and say

West Behavy. General Control of the "National Grange," or "Patrons of Husbandry," will convene in this city on "Patrons of Husbandry," will convene in this city on Wednesday, Jan. 4. It is said that 23 States will be represented. The increase in the business of the "National Grange" has rendered it necessary to permanently establish the Secretary's office in Washington.

The Senate will not take action regarding the Georgia Senators until January. Col. Farron, one of the contestante, leaves Washington for Georgia to-night.

XLIST CONGRESS-3D SESSION. PROBABLE CONFIRMATION OF ADMIRAL PORTER THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION REGPENED IN THE SENATE—THE NAVAL LINE AND STAFF QUARREL NOT YET SETTLED.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Senate spent about an hour in secret session to-day, most of the time being occupied in considering unimportant treaties. The Naval Committee, to which was referred the nomination of Vice-Admiral Porter for Admiral, reported it back with the recommendation that it be confirmed. A motion to confirm Porter was then made, but, under the rules, a single objection carried it over until the next session. The object tions were many. Senators are in doubt about his confirmation, some believing that he will be confirmed, and others that his nomination will be laid upon the table.
All admit that the vote will be close, but none seem to think that he will be absolutely rejected. There is a great pressure to secure favorable action, and many of his friends affirm that the President earnestly desires his confirmation. This, however, is doubtful. Becretary Robeson expresses himself in fayor of it. Forter has niso a strong element in the naval officers, 500 in number, who will be promoted in the regular line, if the vacancy in the office of Admiral is filled. There will probably be another Executive session on Monday, when the nomi nation will be again brought up. It is certain to provoke an eurnest discussion.

Senator Summer opened the San Domingo question in the Senate, to-day, by offering a very comprehensive re solution calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the San Domingo treaty and the political condition of the island. Objection made to its present consideration, and i went over. When it comes up again an animated discussion on the subject is expected. Mr. Casserly introduced to-day, probably for political effect, a long to the employment of the army at State elections. No action was taken. The subject of the interest on the Pacific Rnilroad bonds, which it is claimed on the part of some of the Companies is payable only on the maturity of the bonds, in 36 years, was brought to the attention of the Senate, to-day, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Edmunds, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the case. An investigation will probably be the result. The chronic quarrel between the line and staff of the navy is in Congress again, several bill's having already been offered in relation to it. Another was added in the Senate to-day. A bill was offered by Mr. Spencer to abolish the office of Vice-Admiral in the Navy. when they become vacant, and to reduce the number of Rear-Admirals and Commodores. The Senate adjourned The bill introduced early in the week by Mr. Harlan, to

give the Indian Territory the right to send a delegate to Congress, passed to-day, with little opposition. It provides for an election to be held by a council of the Indian sations, and, for the first time, proposes to recognize the Indians as a political power in the country.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870. EUROPEAN DESIGNS ON SAN BOMINGO. Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to

The proposed aneration of the Dominiess portion of the Island of Sen Domingo, or the prochase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instructions to any spent or consul.

Also any protocol or convention signed by such agent or consul. Also an account of the dokt and Babilities of the Duningan Government, especially its chilipations to the neighboring Republic of Hayti.

Also the such eshibiting Constitution of San Domings, so fee as the same relates to the sale or transfer of the national domain.

Also any treaty with Hayti or France by which San Bourings is offected.

access. Also any communication from the neighboring Republic of Hayti, or rom our Minister there, relating to the proposed sateraction. Also instructions to the commander of our navel againston in the ways of the laked since the commencement of the late negotiations, with he reports and correspondence of such commander.

proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the Island, and, it so, was part.

Also any information with regard to the position of Provident Bara, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent is which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States reveals of war.

Also any information with regard to the scattments of the people of San Domingo, and the reported pendency of civil was.

Also any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the Republic of Hayti over the territory of San Domingo.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.),

the resolution was laid over temporarily. Mr. SUMNER asked that it might be printed, which

was so ordered. The following additional resolutions were offered:

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)-Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the railroad companies which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse to the United States all the interest paid on such bonds before the maturity of the principal thereof; and, if so, what egislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reim

reement. Adopted. Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.)—Proposing an inquiry by the Committee on Public Buildings with a view to the erection of buildings for Government offices on the Custom House block in San Francisco. Adopted.

MILITARY VS. CIVIL POWER.
Mr. CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.) submitted the following: Resolved, That the President of the United States he nd is hereby, requested to transmit to the Senate, if not necompatible with the public interests, the following in

The resolution was adopted. The resolution previously affered by Mr. ROSS (Rep.,

rands in the sale of lands in the Miami Indian Reserva-ation, was also adopted. Bills were introduced as follows:

REDUCING THE NAVY. Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Ala.)-To reduce the number of certain officers in the Navy; providing for the discontinuance of the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral after tinuance of the offices of Adoliral and Vice-Admiral anter vacancies occur in the same, and the reduction of the number of officers of the grades of Rear-Admiral and Commodore to three and six respectively, by the omission to fill a vacancy hereafter occurring. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., La.)—To amend the act of July 14, 1876, amendatory of the Naturalization laws, relative to the appointment by United States Circuit Judges of citizens to witness and certify to the accuracy of registration, and to the appointment of Special Deputy United States.

Mr. CFILE (Ref.), Cat., Assault and Appendix from British Norfl ambients. It is undertises the transfer of petroleum imported from British Norfl American possessions, in metal vessels or neckages, and their substitution exportation without payment of dniy. Referred.

RESULTATING LINE AND STARY HANK IN THE MAYY.

Mr. DEAKE (Rep., Mo.)—TO regulate rank in the mayy of the United States, and for other purposes.

The Mill provides that the medical pay and engineer coups on the server list of the navy shall consist of one surgeon-general, one payments general, and one engineer-in edict, to reak with commoderes, and who shall in accounty in such reak from 20 years after the date of their commoderes, seven medical, seven pay, and seven acquaer directors, who shall are received to take amounty in 20 years from the date of their control of the commoderes.

list of the navy shall consist of one surgeon general, she psymmetry graeral, and one engineer-in-shief, for mak with commodares, and who shall
tell a retherity in such rank from 30 years after the date of their commissions are own medical, seven pay, and seven englance directors, who shall
rank with captains, to take semiority in 20 years from the date of their
commissions in 20 medical, 12 pay, and 12 engineer impact-rate to rank with
commanders, to take semiority in 13 years from the date of their
commissions; in cash of staff surgeous, paymeters, and of cash of staff surgeous, of paymeters, and of chiefderic commissions, of surgeous, 40 seymmeters, and of chiefstructures, to rank with Restemants, to take semiority according
to the date of their commissions, each of the above
to have the pay now provided by law; 40 passed and statistic engineers, and
exit after Rendermant commanders; 10 semiority according
to the date of their commissions, each of the above
paymeters, and 00 second assistant-engineers, to rank serial
paymeters, and of second assistant-engineers, to rank
exit after Rendermant commanders; 10 semiority according
to paymeters, and of second assistant-engineers, to rank serial
paymeter-general, engineer-in-chief, the medical, pay, and engineer
aloredors and its positions of the medical, pay, and engineer
angineers, shall be nominated by the Persident to the Senate. Section 1
provides that the observe, and obscure of the medical, pay, and engineers and
engineers, shall be nominated by the Persident to the Senate. Section 1
provides that the observe, and engineer effects, on beautiful or and engineers and
engineers shall be nominated by the Persident to the Senate. Section 1
provides that the observe, and obscure of the medical, pay, and engineer
corps, shall take precedence in the outer above named, energy that to be
enabled pay, and engineer effects, on beautiful or and engineer
corps, shall take precedence in the outer above named, energy that to
exercise unfaited or medical pays, and en

ory.
Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.), from the Judiciary Comsittee, reported adversely the bill giving state Courts

mittee, reported adversely the bill giving state Courts concurrent jurisdiction with District Courts of the United States in cases of maritime contracts upon the navigable rivers and waters above the ebb and flow of the tide. At 12:50 the Senate went into Executive session, and an hour later adjourned until Monday.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS. APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day : W. Driggs of Florids, to be United States Consol et Turk's Gustave R. Knahe of Tennessee to be Consul at Chent.

The President also nominated the Cadets who were graduated at West Point last Summer to be Second-Lieutenants invarious regiments of Cavairy and Artillery.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following regiments.

ollowing nominations:

wassinorous aspairments.

Benjamin II. Bristow to be Nolicitor-Geograf.

Clement Hugh Hill, to be Assistant-District Attorney. David H. Beller, at Hong Song, China, James W. Taylor, at Wieneger, Canada.

William R. Thea'l, for the Southern District of O

APPRAISARS OF MERCHASDI
M. Crawforl, at Portland, Oraços.
L. D. Ingersoll, at Clierya.
Edward G. Burrows, Providence.
amenastrans or correct
amenastrans.

Edward P. Parke, et De'ath, Min. Edward T. Rapile, Houston, Test

Edward P. Parke, ed Du'ath, Minn.
Edward P. Randle, Houston, Fours.
Continuous or convenient.

Healer Cakely, for the District of Historican Marriera, R. f.
M. Lyon and George P. Brudley, to be Analstant Surgeons to the
Surgeons in the Navy.
Charles M. Cromit, T. W. Myon, Heart C. Eckstein, and Adam.
Nachte, Jr., to be Analstant Engagemen in the Navy.
Parket, Jr., to be Analstant Engagemen in the Navy.
Sachte, Jr., to be Analstant Engagemen in the Navy.
Parket Jr., to be Analstant Engagemen in the Navy.
Sachte Jr., to be Analstant Engagemen in the Navy.

Barine Conf.

Marine Cortis.

of Montana. W. Jones, Indian Agent for the Cherobeea. William H. Burkow, Assassor of Internal Revenue of the Eleventh William H. Burkow, J. W. Jones, Indian Agent for the Automat. Herence of the Electrical William H. Barkow, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second Internal Herence of the Second Internal Property W. Bowley, Assessor of Internal Bevenue of the Second Internal Control of Virginia.

The New-Jersey Colonization Society has on its books the names of 1.200 colored men, who have ap-plied for passage to Liberta, but to whom the Company counts furnish the necessary funds.